

the city within five kilometers of the boundary thereof, except at,—

(a) public wash houses or places maintained or provided under section 372 ; or

(b) such other places as he may appoint for the purpose.

(2) When any such prohibition has been made no person who is by calling a washerman shall, in contravention of such prohibition, wash clothes, except, for himself, or for personal and family service or for hire on and within the premises of the hirer, at any place within or without corporation limits other than a public wash-house or place maintained or appointed under this Act :

Provided that this section shall apply only to clothes washed within or to be brought within the city.

374. Provision of corporation slaughter-houses.—

(1) The corporation shall provide a sufficient number of places for use as corporation slaughter-houses and the commissioner may charge and levy such rents and fees for their use as the standing committee may determine. Such rents and fees shall be recoverable in the same manner as the property tax.

(2) The commisioner may farm out the collection of such rents and fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time on such terms and conditions as he may think fit.

(3) Corporation slaughter-houses may be situated within the city limits, or without the limits of the city with the sanction of the Government.

375. Licence for slaughter-houses.—(1) The owner of any place within the limits of the city or at a distance within five kilometres of such limitis which is used as a slaughter house for the slaughtering of animals or for the

skinning or cutting up of carcasses shall, not less than thirty days before the commencement of the year for which the licence is sought or in the case of a place to be newly opened, not less than one month before the opening of the same, apply to the commissioner for a licence :

Provided that this sub-section shall not be applicable to any area outside the limits of the city except with the previous sanction of the Government.

(2) The commissioner may by an order, and subject to such restrictions and regulations as to supervision and inspection, as he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant such licence.

376. Slaughter of animals during festivals and ceremonies.—The commissioner may allow any animal to be slaughtered in such place as he thinks fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

377. Slaughter of animals for sale or food.—No person shall slaughter within the city except in a corporation or licensed slaughter-house any cattle, horse, sheep, goat or pig for sale or food or, skin or cut up any carcass without or otherwise than in conformity with a licence from the commissioner, or dry or permit to be dried any skin in such a manner as to cause a nuisance.

378. Public markets.—All markets which are acquired, constructed, repaired or maintained out of the corporation fund shall be deemed to be public markets.

379. Power of municipal authorities in respect of public markets.—(1) The corporation may provide places for use as public markets.

(2) The commissioner may, in any public market charge and levy any one or more of the following fees at such rates as the standing committee may determine and may place the collection of such fees under the management

of such persons as may appear to him proper or may farm out such fees on such terms and subject to such conditions as he may deem fit, namely :—

(a) fees for the use of, or for the right to expose goods for sale in, such markets ;

(b) fees for the use of shops, stalls, pens or stand in such markets ;

(c) fees on vehicles or pack animals carrying or on persons bringing goods for sale in such markets ;

(d) fees on animals brought for sale into, or sold in, such markets ; and

(e) licence fees on brokers, commission agents, weighmen and measurers practising their calling such markets.

(3) Such fees shall be recoverable in the same manner as the property tax.

(4) The corporation may, with the sanction of Government, close any public market or part thereof.

380. Commissioner's control over public markets.—

(1) No person shall, without the permission of the commissioner, or if the fees have been farmed out, of the farmer, sell or expose for sale any animal or article within any public market.

(2) Any person who contravenes sub-section (1) or any condition of the licence or any regulation made under section 388 or in any bye-law made under section 433 or who commits default in payment of the fees leviable under section 379 may after three clear days' notice be summarily removed from such market by any corporation officer or servant and any lease or tenure which any person may possess may be terminated for such period and from such date as the commissioner may determine without prejudice to the legal rights of the corporation to prosecute the person or to recover the fees leviable under section 379 and expenses, if any, which the corporation may incur in such removal.

381. Establishment of private markets.—(1) The corporation shall determine whether the establishment of new private markets for the sale of or for the purpose of exposing for sale, animals intended for human food or any article of human food shall be permitted in the city or any specified part of it.

(2) (a) No person shall establish any new private market without or otherwise than in conformity with a licence issued by the commissioner with the sanction of the standing committee which shall be guided in giving or refusing sanction by the resolutions of the corporation passed under sub-section (1).

(b) Applications for such licence shall be made by the owner of the place in respect of which the licence is sought not less than thirty days before such place is opened as a market.

382. Licensing private markets.—(1) No person shall without or otherwise than in conformity with an annual licence granted by the commissioner in this behalf continue to keep open a private market. Application for the renewal of the licence shall be made not less than thirty days before the commencement of the year for which licence is sought.

(2) The commissioner may, by an order, subject to such regulations as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to sanitation, drainage, water-supply, width of paths and ways, weights and measures to be used and rents and fees to be charged in such markets, as he thinks fit,—

(a) grant or refuse to grant or renew such licenses ;
or

(b) withhold the licence until the owner or occupier executes such works as may be specified in the order :

Provided that the commissioner shall not refuse or withhold such licence for any cause other than the failure of the owner or occupier thereof to comply with some

provision of this Act or some regulation made under section 388 or some bye-law made under section 433 without the approval of the standing committee.

(3) The commissioner shall cause a notice that the markets has been so licensed to be affixed in English and in Kannada language in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to every market.

(4) The commissioner, if a licence has been referred or withheld as aforesaid, shall cause a notice of such refusal or withholding to be affixed in English and in Kannada in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the premises.

383. Period of licence.—Every licence granted under section 381 or section 382 shall expire at the end of the year for which it is granted.

384. Licence fee for private markets.—When a licenc^e granted under section 382 permits the levy of any fee or fees of the nature specified in sub-section (2) of section 379 a fee not exceeding fifteen per cent of the gross income of the owner from the market in the preceding year shall be charged and levied by the commissioner for such licence.

385. Sale in un-licensed private market.—It shall not be lawful any person to sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any un-licensed private market.

386. Powers of commissioner in respect of private markets.—The commissioner may by notice require the owner, occupier or farmer of any private market for the sale of any animal or article of food, to—

(a) construct approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cesspits for such market and provide it with privy of such description and in such position and number as the commissioner may think fit ;

(b) roof and pave the whole or any portion of it or pave any portion of the floor with such material as will in the opinion of the commissioner secure imperviousness and ready cleansing ;

(c) ventilate and light it properly and provide it with a supply of water ;

(d) provide passages of sufficient width between the stalls, and make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the market as the commissioner may direct ; and

(e) keep it in a clean and proper state and remove all filth and rubbish therefrom.

387. Suspension or refusal of licence in default.—(1)

If any person, after notice given to him in that behalf by the commissioner, fails within the period and in the manner laid down in the said notice to carry out any of the works specified in section 386 the commissioner may, with the sanction of the standing committee, suspend the licence of the said person, or may refuse to grant him a licence until such works have been completed.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to open or keep open any such market after such suspension or refusal.

388. Power of commissioner to make regulations for markets, bazaars, slaughter houses and places set apart for sacrifice of animals.—The commissioner may, with the approval of the standing committee, make regulations, not inconsistent with any provision of this Act, or of any bye-law made under section 433.—

(a) for preventing nuisance or obstruction in any market-building, market-place, bazaar or slaughter house, or in the approaches thereto, or in any of the roads, paths or ways in any market or bazaar ;

(b) fixing the days and the hours on and during which any market, bazaar or slaughter house may be held or kept open for use ;

(c) for keeping every market-building, market-place, bazaar, slaughter-house and place specified under section 376 in a clean and proper state, and for removing filth and rubbish therefrom ;

(d) requiring that any market-building, market-place, bazaar, slaughter-house or place specified as aforesaid be properly ventilated and be provided with a sufficient supply of water ;

(e) requiring that in market-buildings, market-places and bazaars, passages be provided between the stalls of sufficient width for the convenient use of the public ; and

(f) requiring that in market-building, market-places and bazaars separate areas be set apart for different classes of articles.

389. Acquisition of rights of private persons to hold private markets.—(1) The corporation may acquire the rights of any person to hold a private market in any place and to levy fees therein. The acquisition shall be made under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and such rights shall be deemed to be land for the purposes of that Act.

(2) On payment by the corporation of the compensation awarded under the said Act in respect of such property and any other charges incurred in acquiring it, the rights of such person to hold such market and to levy fees therein shall vest in the corporation.

390. Duty of expelling lepers, etc., from markets and power to expel disturbers.—The person in charge of a market shall prevent the entry therein of, and shall expel therefrom, any person suffering from leprosy in whom the process of ulceration has commenced or from any infectious or contagious disease who sells or exposes for sale therein any article or who, not having purchased the same, handles any articles exposed for sale therein ; and he may expel therefrom any person who is creating a disturbance therein.

391. Butcher's, fishmonger's, and poulterer's, licence.—(1) No person shall without or otherwise than in conformity with a licence from the commissioner carry on the trade of a butcher, fishmonger or poulterer or use any place for the sale of flesh, fish or poultry intended for human food—

(a) in any place within the limits of the city ;

(b) in any place within five kilometres of such limits and not included in any municipality constituted under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1964) :

Provided that no licence shall be required for a place used for the selling or storing for sale of preserved flesh or fish contained in air-tight and hermitically sealed receptacles.

(2) The commissioner may by an order and subject to such restrictions as to supervision and inspection as he thinks fit grant or refuse to grant such licence.

(3) Every such licence shall expire at the end of the year for which it is granted or at such earlier date as the commisisoner may, for special reasons, specify in the licence.

392. Power to prohibit, or regulate sale of animals, birds or articles in public streets.—The commissioner may, with the sanction of the standing committee, prohibit by public notice or licence or regulate the sale or exposure for sale of any animal, bird or article in or on any public street or part thereof.

393. Decision of disputes as to whether places are markets.—If any question arises whether any place where persons assemble for the sale or purchase of articles of food or clothing, of live-stock or poultry, of cotton, groundnut or other industrial crops or of any other raw or manufactured products, is a market or not, the commissioner shall make a reference to the Government and the decision of the Government on the question shall be final.

394. Duty of commissioner to inspect.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection of animals, carcasses, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread flour milk, ghee, butter, oil and any other articles exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale.

395. Power of commissioner for purposes of inspection.—(1) The commissioner or any person authorised by him in writing for the purpose may without notice enter any slaughter-house or any place where animals, poultry or fish intended for food are exposed for sale or where articles of food are being manufactured or exposed for sale at any time by day or night, when the slaughter, exposure for sale or manufacture is being carried on and inspect the same and any utensil or vessel used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any such article.

(2) If the commissioner or any person so authorised by him has reason to believe that in any place any animal intended for human food is being slaughtered or any carcass is being skinned or cut up or that any food is being manufactured, stored, prepared, packed, cleansed, kept or exposed for sale or sold without, or otherwise than in conformity with a licence, he may enter any such place without notice, at any time by day or night for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any provision of this Act, bye-laws, or regulations or any condition of a licence is being contravened ;

(3) No claim shall lie against the commissioner or any person acting under his authority or the corporation for any damage or inconvenience caused by the exercise of powers under this section or by the use of any force necessary for effecting entry into any place under this section.

(4) In any legal proceedings in respect of powers exercised under this section in which it is alleged that any animals, poultry, fish or articles of food were not kept, exposed, hawked about, manufactured, prepared, stored,

packed or cleansed for sale, or were not intended for human food, the burden of proof shall lie on the party so alleging.

396. Preventing inspection by commissioner.—No person shall in any manner whatsoever obstruct the commissioner or person duly authorised by him in the exercise of his powers under the preceding section.

397. Power of commissioner to seize diseased animal, noxious food, etc.—If it appears to the commissioner or a person duly authorised by him—

(a) that any animal, poultry or fish intended for food is diseased ; or

(b) that any article of food is noxious ; or

(c) that any utensil or vessel used in manufacturing, preparing or containing any article of food is of such kind or in such state as to render the articles noxious,

he may seize or carry away or secure such animal, poultry, fish, article, utensil or vessel in order that the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Explanation.—For purposes of this section meat subjected to the process of blowing shall be deemed to be noxious.

398. Removing or interfering with articles seized.—No person shall remove or in any way interfere with anything secured under the preceding section.

399. Power to destroy articles seized.—(1) When any animal, poultry, fish or other article of food (or any utensil or vessel) is seized under section 397, it may, with the consent of the owner or person in whose possession it was found, be forthwith destroyed, and if the article is perishable, without such consent.

(2) Any expenses incurred in destroying anything under sub-section (1), shall be paid by the owner or person in whose possession such thing was at the time of the seizure.

400. Production of articles, etc., seized before magistrate and powers of magistrate to deal with them.—(1) Articles of food, animals, poultry, fish utensils or vessels seized under section 397 and not destroyed under section 399 shall as soon as possible, be produced before a magistrate.

(2) Whether or not complaint is laid before the magistrate of any offence under the Indian Penal Code (Central Act 45 of 1860) or under this Act, if it appears to the magistrate on taking such evidence as he thinks necessary that any such animal, poultry, or fish is diseased, or any such article is noxious or any such utensil or vessel is of such kind or in such state as is described in section 397 he may order the same:

(a) to be forfeited to the corporation;

(b) to be destroyed at the charge of the owner or person in whose possession it was at the time of seizure, in such manner as to prevent the same being again exposed or hawked about for sale, or used for human food or for the manufacture or preparation of, or for containing any such article as aforesaid.

401. Registration or closing of ownerless places for disposal of dead.—If it appears to the commissioner that there is no owner or person having the control of any place used for burying, burning, or otherwise disposing of the dead, he shall assume such control and register such place or may, with the sanction of the corporation, close it.

402. Licensing of places for disposal of dead.—(1) No new place for the disposal of the dead whether public or private, shall be opened, formed, constructed or used unless a licence has been obtained from the commissioner on application.

(2) Such application for a licence shall be accompanied by a plan of the place to be registered showing the locality, boundaries and extent thereof, the name of the owner

or person or community interested therein, the system of management and such further particulars as the commissioner may require.

(3) The commissioner may, with the sanction of the corporation—

(a) grant or refuse a licence ; or

(b) postpone the grant of a licence until his objections to the site have been removed or any particulars called for by him have been furnished.

403. Provision of places by the corporation for burial and burning grounds and crematoria.—(1) The corporation may, and shall if no sufficient provision exists, provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds or crematoria, either within, or with the sanction of the Government without the limits of the city, and may charge and levy rents and fees for the use thereof.

(2) If the corporation provides any such place without the limits of the corporation all the provisions of this Act and all bye-laws framed under this Act for the management of such places within the corporation shall apply to such place and all offences against such provisions or bye-laws shall be cognizable by a magistrate as if such places were within the corporation limits.

404. Register of registered, licensed and provided places and prohibition of use of other places.—(1) A book shall be kept at the corporation office in which the places registered, licensed or provided under section 401, section 402 or section 403 and all such places registered, licensed, or provided before the commencement of this Act, shall be recorded, and the plans of such places shall be filed in such office.

(2) Notice that such place has been registered, licensed or provided as aforesaid shall be affixed in English and in Kannada to some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the burial or burning ground or other places aforesaid.

(3) The commissioner shall annually publish a list of all places registered, licensed, or provided as aforesaid or provided by the Government.

(4) No person shall bury, burn or otherwise dispose of any corpse except in a place which has been registered, licensed or provided as aforesaid.

(5) Where a magistrate on a complaint preferred by the commissioner, or otherwise is satisfied that a corpse has been buried in a place which has not been registered, licensed or provided as aforesaid, he may direct the exhumation of the corpse and its burial in an authorised place.

405. Report of burial and burnings.—The person having control of a place for disposing of the dead shall give information of every burial, burning or other disposal of a corpse at such place to the officer, if any, appointed by the commissioner in that behalf.

406. Prohibition against making of vault or grave in any place or public worship.—No person shall make a vault or grave, or cause any corpse to be buried within the walls or underneath any place of public worship :

Provided that the commissioner may, subject to the general or special orders of the Government, authorise the making of a vault or grave within the precincts of or underneath any place of public worship and the burial of priests or religious ministers in such vault or grave, or in an existing vault or grave.

407. Prohibition against use of burial and burning grounds dangerous to health or overcrowded with graves.—

(1) If the commissioner is of opinion—

(a) that any registered or licensed place for the disposal of the dead or any place provided for such disposal by the corporation or by the Government is in such a state or situation as to be or to be likely to become dangerous to health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof ; or

(b) that any burial ground is overcrowded with graves, and if in the case of a public burial or burning ground or other place as aforesaid another convenient place duly authorised for the disposal of the dead exists or has been provided for the persons who would ordinarily make use of such place,

he may with the consent of the corporation and the previous sanction of the Government, give notice that it shall not be lawful after a period to be named in such notice, to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of any corpse at such place.

(2) Every notice given under sub-section (1) shall be affixed to some part of such place.

(3) After the expiry of the period named in such notice it shall not be lawful to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of a corpse at such place except with the permission of the commissioner.

408. Prohibition in respect of corpse.—No person shall—

(a) bury or cause to be buried any corpse or part thereof in a grave whether dug or constructed of masonry or otherwise in such manner that the surface of the coffin or the surface of the body where no coffin is used, is at a less depth than eight metres from the surface of the ground; or

(b) build or dig or cause to be built or dug any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than four metres from the margin of any other existing grave; or

(c) without the sanction, in writing, of the commissioner, or an order in writing of a magistrate reopen a grave already occupied; or

(d) convey or cause to be conveyed a corpse or part thereof to any burial or burning ground and not cause the burial or burning of the same to commence within six hours after its arrival at such place; or

(e) when burning or causing to be burnt a corpse or part thereof, permit the same or any part thereof or its clothing to remain without being completely reduced to ashes ;or

(f) carry through any street a corpse or part thereof not decently covered ; or

(g) while carrying a corpse or part thereof within the city leave the same in or near any street for any purpose whatever ; or

(h) remove, otherwise than in a closed receptacle, any corpse or part thereof, kept or used for the purpose of dissection.

409. Fencing, etc., of private burial ground.—The owner of, or other person having control over, any private burial ground shall fence and maintain the same properly to the satisfaction of the commissioner.

410. Grave digger's licence.—No person shall discharge the office of a grave digger or other attendant at a public place for the disposal of the dead (other than a place provided by the Government) unless he has been licensed in that behalf by the commissioner.

CHAPTER XVIII

PREVENTION OF DISEASES

Dangerous Diseases

411. Power to notify dangerous disease.—The Government may by notification, declare any epidemic, endemic or infectious disease other than a disease specified in clause (8) of section 2 to be a “dangerous disease”, for the purpose of this Act.

412. Obligation of medical practitioner to report dangerous disease.—If any medical practitioner becomes cognizant of the existence of any dangerous disease in any commissioner, the health officer, or the sanitary inspector of the division, with the least practicable delay.

(2) The information shall be communicated in such form and with such details as the commissioner may require.

(3) The commissioner may direct the compulsory notification by the owner or occupier of every house within the corporation limits, during such period and to such officer as the commissioner may specify, of all deaths from or occurrences dangerous disease in his house.

Explanation.—For purposes of sub-sections (1) and (2) a hakirm or a vaidya shall be deemed to be a medical practitioner.

413. Power of entry into suspected places.—The commissioner or health officer may, at any time by day or by night without notice, or after giving such notice as may appear to him reasonable, inspect any place in which any dangerous disease is reported or suspected to exist and except in cases where he is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made or exist for the proper care and treatment of the person who is suffering or is suspected to suffering from any dangerous disease, remove or cause to

be removed such person to any Government or corporation medical institution intended for the treatment of patients suffering from such disease, and take such other measures as he may think fit to prevent the spread of such disease.

414. Provision of conveyance for carriage of patients.—The commissioner may provide and maintain suitable conveyance for the carriage of persons suffering from any dangerous disease.

415. Powers to order removal of patients to hospitals.
—(1) If, in the case of any person in a hospital, it appears to the officer in charge of it that such person is suffering from a dangerous disease or if, in the case of any other person, it appears to the health officer or assistant health officer that such person is suffering from a dangerous disease, and :

- (a) is without proper lodging or accommodation ; or
- (b) is lodged in a place occupied by more than one family ; or
- (c) is without medical supervision directed to prevent the spread of the disease,

and if such officer in charge, health-officer or assistant health-officer, as the case may be, considers that such person should be removed to a hospital or other place at which patients suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment, he may remove such person or cause him to be removed to the said hospital or place :

Provided that, if any such person is a female she shall not be removed to any such hospital or place unless the same has accommodation of a suitable kind set apart from the portions assigned to males.

(2) Whoever obstructs the removal of a person under this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence

punishable under section 269 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

416. Disinfection of buildings and articles.—(1) If the commissioner or health officer is of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of a building or of any part thereof, or of any article therein, which is likely to retain infection, will tend to prevent or check the spread of any dangerous disease, he may by notice, require the owner or occupier, to cleanse or disinfect the same, in the manner and within the time specified in such notice.

(2) The owner or occupier shall within the time specified as foresaid comply with the terms of the notice.

(3) If the commissioner or health officer considers that immediate action is necessary, or that the owner or occupier, is, by reason of poverty or otherwise, unable effectually to comply with his requisition, the commissioner or health officer may himself without notice cause such buildings, or article to be cleansed or disinfected, and for this purpose may cause such article to be removed from the building or premises; and the expenses incurred by the commissioner or health officer shall be revoverable from the said owner or occupier.

417. Destruction of huts and sheds when necessary.—(1) If the commissioner is of opinion that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of any dangerous disease, he may, after giving to the owner or occupier of such hut or shed such previous notice of his intention as may in the circumstances of the case appear to him reasonable take measures for having such hut or shed and all the materials thereof destroyed.

(2) Compensation shall be paid by the commisisoner to any person who sustains substantial loss by the destruction of any such hut or shed; but except as so allowed by the commissioner, no claim for compensation shall lie for any loss or damage caused by any exercise of the power conferred by this section.

418. Provision of places for disinfection and power to destroy infected articles.—(1) The commissioner may,—

(a) provide proper places with all necessary attendants and apparatus for the disinfection of conveyances of clothing, bedding, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease; and

(b) cause conveyances, clothing, bedding or other articles brought for disinfection to be disinfected free of charge, or subject to such charges, as may be approved by the standing committee.

(2) The commissioner shall notify places at which conveyance, clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease shall be washed and disinfected and no person shall wash or disinfect any such article at any place not so notified.

3)(The commissioner may direct any clothing, bedding or other article likely to retain infection from any dangerous disease to be disinfected or destroyed.

419. Prohibition against transfer of infected articles.—No person shall, without previously disinfecting it give, lend, let, hire, sell, transmit, or otherwise dispose of, any article which he knows or has reason to know has been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a person who transmits with proper precautions any article for the purpose of having it disinfected.

420. Prohibition against infected person carrying on occupation.—If any person knows or has been certified by the health officer, or a registered medical practitioner in the service of the Government or the corporation that he is suffering from a dangerous disease he shall not engage in any occupation or carry on trade or business unless he can do so without risk of spreading the disease.

421. Prohibition against diseased person entering public conveyance.—(1) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall enter a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver or person in charge of such conveyance that he is so suffering.

(2) No owner or driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to convey any person suffering as aforesaid, unless and until the said person pays or tenders a sum sufficient to cover any loss and costs that may be incurred in disinfecting such conveyance.

(3) A court convicting any person of contravening sub-section (1) may levy, in addition to the penalty for the offence provided in this Act, such amount as the court deems sufficient to cover the loss and costs which the owner or driver must incur for the purpose of disinfecting the conveyance, the amount so imposed shall be awarded by the court to the owner or driver of the conveyance :

Provided that in a case which is subject to appeal, such amount shall not be paid to the owner or driver before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed ; or if an appeal is presented, before the decision of the appeal.

(4) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the court shall take into account any sum which the plaintiff shall have received under this section.

422. Disinfection of public conveyance after carriage of patients.—(1) The owner, driver or person in charge of any public conveyance in which any person suffering from a dangerous disease has been carried, shall forthwith disinfect the conveyance or cause it to be disinfected ;

(2) No such conveyance shall be used until the health officer or some person authorised by him in this behalf has

granted a certificate stating that it may be used without causing risk or infection.

423. Letting of infected building.—(1) No person shall let or sub-let or for that purpose allow any person to enter a building or any part of a building in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from a dangerous disease until the health officer has granted a certificate that such building may be re-occupied.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), the keeper of a hotel or lodging house shall be deemed to let the same or part of the same to any person accommodated therein.

424. Power to order closure of places of public entertainment.—In the event of the prevalence of any dangerous disease within the city, the commissioner may, with the sanction of the standing committee, by notice require the owner or occupier of any building, booth or tent used for purposes of public entertainment to close the same for such period as may be fixed by the standing committee.

425. Minor suffering from dangerous disease not to attend school.—No person being the parent or having the care or charge of a minor who is or has been suffering from a dangerous disease or has been exposed to infection therefrom shall, after a notice from the health officer that the minor is not to be sent to school or college, permit such minor to attend school or college without having procured from the health officer a certificate (which shall be granted free of charge on application) that in his opinion such minor may attend without undue risk or communicating such disease to others.

426. Provision as to library books.—(1) No person who is suffering from an infectious disease shall take any book or use or cause any book to be taken for his use from or in any public or circulating library.

(2) A person shall not permit any book which has been taken from a public or circulating library, and is under his control, to be used by any person whom he knows to be suffering from an infection disease.

(3) A person shall not return to any public or circulating library any book which he knows to have been exposed to infection from any infectious disease, or permit any such book which is under his control to be so returned, but shall give notice to the commissioner that the book has been so exposed to infection and the commissioner shall cause the book to be disinfected and returned to the library, or to be destroyed.

(4) The commissioner shall pay to the proprietor of the library from which the book is procured the value of any book destroyed under the power given by this section.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the commissioner shall from time to time notify what diseases are to be deemed infectious.

427. Power of commissioner to prohibit use of water likely to spread infection.—If the health officer certifies that the water in any well, tank or other place within the limits of the city is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, the commissioner may, by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water for drinking and domestic purposes during a specified period.

428. Compulsory vaccination.—The corporation shall enforce vaccination throughout the city in such manner as may be prescribed and it may enforce vaccination throughout the city or in any part thereof, in respect of such person, to such extent and in such manner as may be prescribed.

429. Obligation to give information of small-pox.—

Where an inmate of any dwelling place within the city is suffering from small-pox, the head of the family to which the inmate belongs and, on his default, the occupier or person in charge of such place, shall inform the commissioner, the health officer, or the sanitary inspector of the division with the least practicable delay.

430. Prohibition of inoculation for small-pox.—(1)

Inoculation for small-pox is prohibited.

(2) No person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter the city before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the commissioner may authorise to stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach.